

OBITUARIES

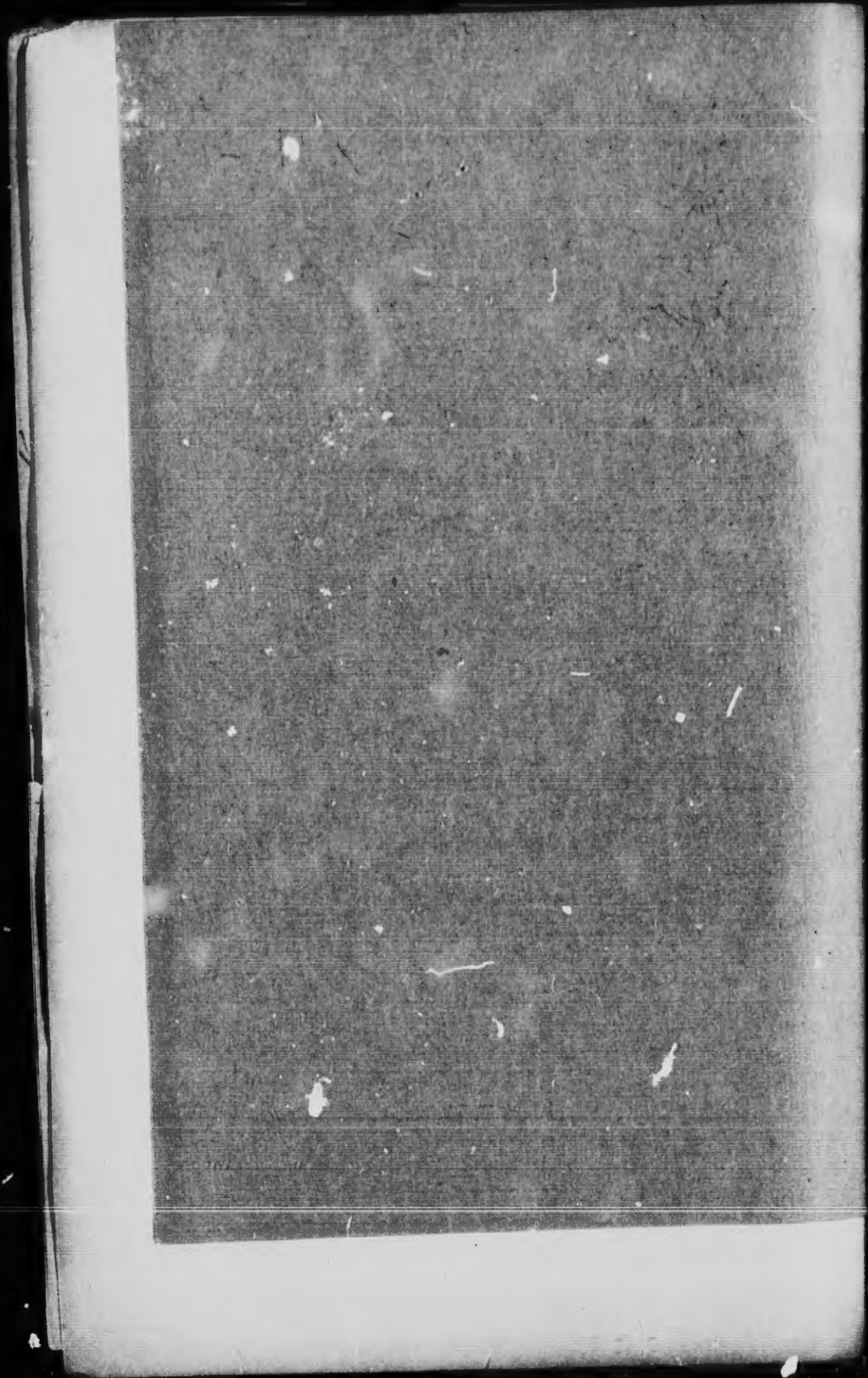
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL
August 6, 1820—January 19, 1914

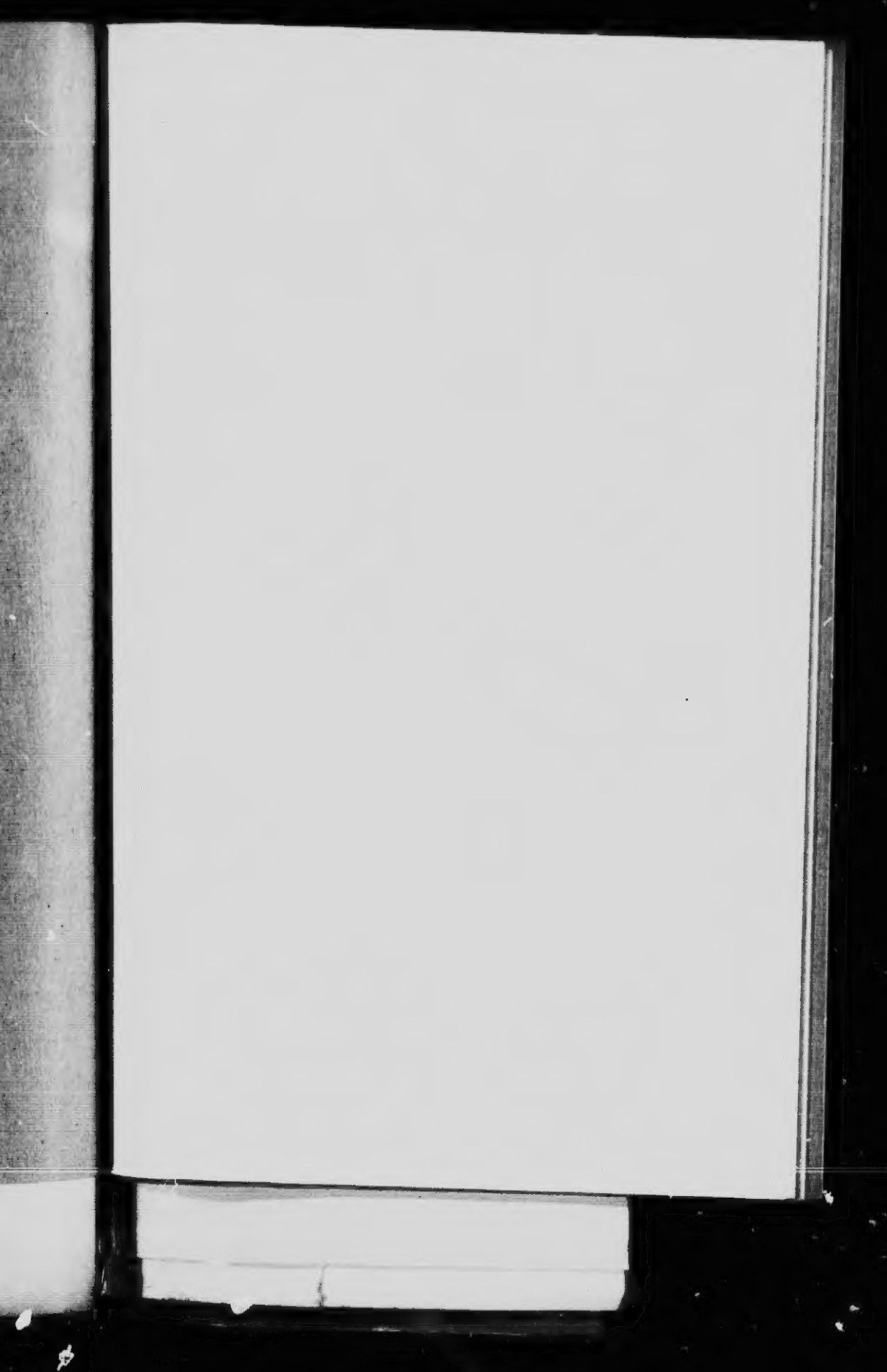
SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.
July 23, 1828—June 23, 1913

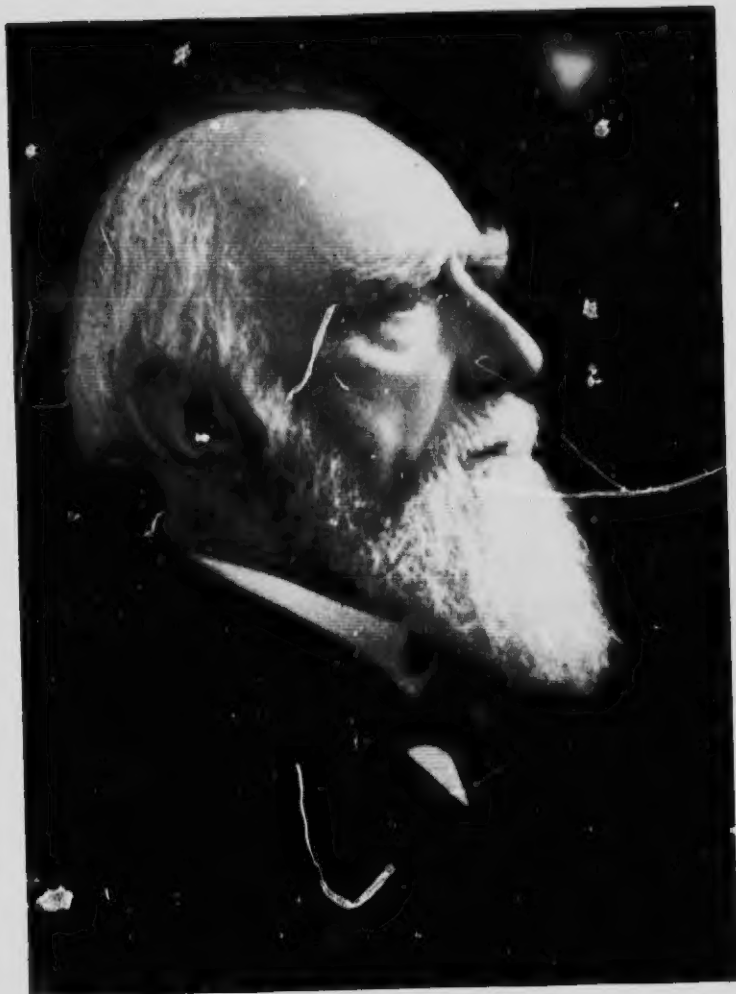
CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, D.S., LL.D., D.Sc.
December 23, 1852—November 19, 1914

BY MAUDE E. ABBOTT, M.D.

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LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL
AUGUST 6, 1820—JANUARY 19, 1914

OBITUARIES

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

August 6, 1820—January 10, 1914.

The name of Lord Strathcona, Canadian Financier and Philanthropist, so well known throughout the British Empire, will be familiar to all members of this Association who were in London in August of 1913, and all will remember him as the grand old man of patriarchal age, who stood erect for three hours to receive in his own person, the whole International Congress of Medicine, three thousand strong, who congregated at his great reception to all members at the Botanical Gardens. This entertainment was remarkable as the only one of the Congress to which all members were invited, without restriction of number or space, and the fact typifies the broad-minded and wide-hearted spirit of his philanthropic and public work. As Lord High Commissioner for Canada in London, and Chancellor for McGill University, he was especially well known to Canadians, but many acts like the above gave him recognition far beyond the bounds of the British Empire.

The story of Lord Strathcona's life is essentially that of a pioneer who arrives through days of stern living and hard reality at an undreamed-of breadth of achievement that springs in part from his own efforts, and in part from the developing resources of the country in which his early labors have been spent. Of Scottish birth and extraction, he sailed for Canada to enter the service of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1838, when only a boy of 15, and spent many years, first in solitary exile in charge of a post on the bleak coast of Labrador, and later, in the Canadian North West as Chief Factor and Resident Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. Through this long apprenticeship, passed in a land of widening interests, growing railroads, and developing mineral resources, he gradually acquired the statesmanship, influence, and great financial power, which enabled him to carry out the philanthropic benefactions of his later life on a very wise and liberal scale. One of the chief promoters of the Great Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, he was associated with most of the advancements in Canadian history from 1871 until his retirement from politics in 1896, and from that time he assumed charge of

Canadian interests in London as Lord High Commissioner for Canada. He gave freely of his great wealth to many deserving causes, but educational interests had the first claim, McGill University alone, receiving two million dollars at his hand.

One of his last acts of public benevolence, occurring only three months before his death, was his gift to this Association of a capital fund of five thousand dollars. He gave, with characteristic insight, at a time of serious need. For this his name will always be held by members of this Association in lasting and affectionate remembrance.

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SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.
JULY 23, 1828—JUNE 23, 1913

SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.,
July 23rd, 1828—June 23rd, 1913.*

In the death of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, which took place on June 23rd, 1913, we have to recognize the passing of one, probably the most versatile genius of his age, who was distinguished, not only as an eminent surgeon, an active practitioner, a leading skin specialist and the greatest authority on syphilis, a noted medical journalist and a prolific contributor to the scientific and literary periodicals of his time, but also, that which concerns us here chiefly, the greatest exponent of the Museum idea which the medical world has ever known. What he did in the organization and development of the objective side of medical and indeed of all educational methods stands apart, as a thing unrivalled, even in that England which was the home of Hunter and Paget, and which has been the cradle of the greatest teaching collections in the world. His Clinical Museum on Park Street, and its later development in the London Polyclinic on the one hand, and his popular collections at Selby and Haslemere on the other, presented graphic correlations of innumerable facts, arranged with logical precision, to a degree and on a scale not attempted by any other worker. He had a real interest in the proceedings of this Association and presided at the meeting held at the Royal College of Surgeons, to further its interests, in 1911,¹ and it was by his advice that the appeal for financial support was made, to which Lord Strathcona made such a generous response.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was born at Selby in Yorkshire of Quaker parents, and retained the faith of his fathers throughout his life. Behind and beneath all his great accomplishments burned the steady light of the simple minded Quaker faith, which never left him, and which in the words of a biographer "coloured his whole life, bearing the rich fruits of sympathy, kindness, and gentleness, and above all the love of Truth and the steady unswerving devotion of a long life to its quest." He was apprenticed at 16 to a physician in his native town, and there and at St. Bartholomews in London studied his profession, qualifying as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1850. In this Institution, he was, from the first, a marked man, becoming Fellow, prizeman, professor, member of council, examiner, Presi-

* See British Medical Journal, June 28th, 1913, page 1398. The Friend, July, 1913, page 440.

¹ See Bulletin No. IV, page 64.

dent and finally trustee of the famous Hunterian Collection. No better clue to his many-sidedness could be given than his connection with the various Medical Societies, for he was President at various times, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, Pathological, Hunterian, Ophthalmological, and Neurological Societies. Although a specialist along so many lines, he prided himself chiefly upon the fact that he was, first of all, a great practitioner, disclaiming vigorously against all forms of narrow specialism. His strenuous life in London necessitated a place of rest and retreat, and this he found in his later years in the beautiful district of Hindhead in Surrey, near the village of Haslemere. Here, in a home so full of books, that it was well-described by its name of "The Library," he spent long Sundays, not altogether of rest, but of vigorous work among the people of the country-side to whom, with the unswerving energy and devotion of the great teacher, he expounded the facts of natural science in long rambles through the woods, or in hours spent amid his own unique collections.

These collections, housed at the last, in a large series of one story wooden buildings, erected on his own estate, constituted the well known popular Haslemere Museum, an institution quite unique in its character and its scope. Here not only objects of medical interest were preserved, but also, and to a far greater extent, objects of historical, literary, geological, etymological, botanical, or other scientific interest, and especially such as bore on the archaeology, and the natural history of the locality were assembled, arranged either in chronological order or, where this did not apply, in some other form of definite sequence.

Reward to him came surely and steadily. In 1882 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he received Honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, and Leeds; and in 1908 he accepted a knighthood, which on former occasions he had declined. "He had, however, a richer reward than all these, for by his persistent labour and by the faithful exercise of his gifts he made himself of that rare species of master-worker whose reward is that he has served the whole human family. The few men of whom that may be said are the bearers, not only of world-wide fame, but they have moved the world sunward and led mankind onward into the new fields of truth."

The inscription upon his funeral notice strikes the keynote of his life.

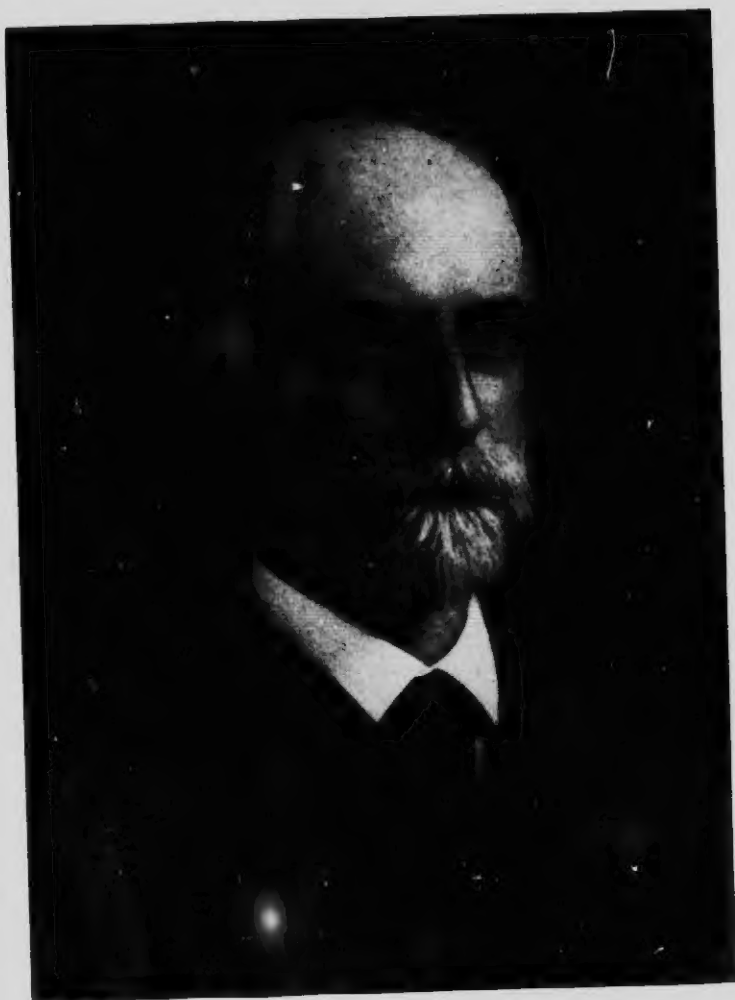
"I thirst for Truth
But shall not drink: it till I reach the Source."

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CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, S.D., LL.D., D.Sc.
DECEMBER 23, 1852—NOVEMBER 19, 1914

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, D.S., LL.D., D.Sc.

December 23, 1852—November 19, 1914.

Only a few months before his death Prof. Minot honored this Association by accepting election to its membership. It remains our lasting privilege and benefit that we retain, upon our roll, the name of one who was among the most distinguished medical scientists this continent has produced, and whose series of embryos in the Anatomical Department of the Harvard Medical School, rank among the finest special Museum Collections in the world.

The words of his biographer, Dr. Frederic Lewis,* from whose narrative the following facts are taken, well express the high import of his life and work:

"The rarity in this nation of such achievement as that of Charles Sedgwick Minot brings home to us the profound importance of his work, which has now been completed. Even while oppressed by recent bereavement, we can trace with just pride the career of this eminent American anatomist. * * * Retaining the broad outlook of the earlier naturalists, he devoted himself intensively to a narrow field of scientific enquiry, and has made an impressive contribution to his chosen science of anatomy. "Great professors make a great school," as Prof. Minot once said, and he has given to the Harvard Medical School an international renown."

Professor Minot was a native of Boston and passed his childhood and youth, on an estate of some thirty acres, containing swamp and forest ground, where he early found scope for his bent as a naturalist. He received the Bachelor of Science degree, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later, in 1878, after some two years spent in physiological research the degree of Doctor of Science from Harvard University. He then returned to the study of morphology, which remained his chosen field, under the guidance of Ranvier in Paris and Ludwig and Leuckhart, in Leipzig and Würzburg, with whom he mastered the latest methods of microscopic technique and caught the spirit of original investigation. He was appointed lecturer in Embryology in the Harvard Medical School in 1880, and set out at once upon the difficult task of raising the standard of medical education, then at a low ebb, in the United States, while developing his own course of laboratory instruction along lines which might best

* Boston Med. and Surg. Journ. CLXXI, 24, p. 911-914. Dec. 10, 1914.

secure the accurate knowledge of facts, and stimulate research. Beginning with an equipment of eighteen microscopes, and a yearly appropriation of fifty dollars for the Department of Histology, he, by his own incessant labors, seconded in later years by a devoted and enthusiastic staff of assistants, evolved a laboratory system that in the opportunities it affords to research workers is perhaps unequaled anywhere, supplied with trained service, expert technicians, and having on its shelves a collection of nineteen hundred human embryos, cut and mounted in serial sections, each of which is carefully catalogued and accessible for use. In his own words this collection presents "a sort of cyclopedia of vertebrate embryology to which one can turn at any time and get the desired information as to the principal features of development of any structure whatsoever."

To this series he added later, a collection of one hundred and fifty embryos in complete serial sections for students' study.

Professor Minot's contributions to literature are many and varied, comprising over one hundred and eighty scientific notes and papers. He is perhaps best known through his *Text-book of Human Embryology*, and his *Laboratory Text-book of Embryology*, the latter based on the morphology of the pig embryo, a third edition of which he left practically ready for publication in 1914. He was deeply interested in the promotion of scientific research in all ways and held membership or Presidency in many scientific Societies in Belgium, England, France, Germany and Italy as well as America. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Yale, Oxford, Toronto and St. Andrews in Scotland, and he went as Exchange Professor to Berlin in 1913 as the Official Representative of Anatomy in America. His services to Science in the elaboration of the microtome are well known.

He preserved to the end the many-sided tastes of a sincere lover of nature whose early training had sprung, first of all, from the personal knowledge and love of the growing things of his own countryside. One of the great interests of his later life was the pursuit of horticulture, and he cultivated rare varieties of peonies in the gardens of his home at Milton, near Boston. "By clear merit he made his way," and through admirable traits of character he won the friendship of biologists in every field. For, as President Eliot says of him, "Minot was a scientific optimist: full of hope for perpetual progress and for useful results at many stages of the long way . . . Such is the faith which inspires the devoted lives of scientific inquirers."

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